



## Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4901:1-22-01 Definitions.

Effective: June 1, 2022

---

As used in this chapter:

(A) "Applicant" means the person requesting interconnection service and may be any of the following:

(1) A customer-generator as defined by division (A)(29) of section 4928.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) A self-generator as defined by division (A)(32) of section 4928.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) The owner or operator of a distributed energy resource as defined in paragraph (K) of this rule.

(B) "Application" means a request to an electric distribution utility (EDU) using the format set forth on the web site of the public utilities commission of Ohio for interconnection of a distributed energy resource to the electric distribution system owned by the EDU.

(C) "Area network" means a type of electric distribution system served by multiple transformers interconnected in a distribution secondary network circuit, which is generally used in large metropolitan areas that are densely populated, in order to provide highly reliable service. Area networks may also be described as "grid networks" or "street networks."

(D) "Area electric power system" (Area EPS) means an EPS that serves Local EPSs, as defined in institute of electrical and electronics engineers (IEEE) standard 1547 (2018). For purposes of this chapter, an EDU's distribution system itself will always be considered an Area EPS

(E) "Automatic sectionalizing device" means any self-contained, circuit-opening device used in conjunction with a source-side protective device, which features automatic reclosing capability.

(F) "Backup electricity supply" means replacement electric power supplied to an applicant by the



EDU at a tariff rate or alternatively, as a market-based option or by a competitive retail electric service provider of the applicant's choice at a rate to be determined between the provider and the applicant.

(G) "Business day" means any day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(H) "Calendar day" means any day, including Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays.

(I) "Commission" means the public utilities commission of Ohio.

(J) "Competitive retail electric service" means a component of retail electric service that is competitive as provided under division (B) of section 4928.01 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Cost recovery" means collection, upon approval by the commission pursuant to its authority under section 4909.15 of the Revised Code, of such documented EDU interconnection costs that are incurred at reasonable levels for prudent purposes and that are over and above the review processing fees set forth in rules 4901:1-22-06 to 4901:1-22-08 of the Administrative Code.

(L) "Distributed energy resource" (DER) is a source of electric power that is not directly connected to a bulk power system. DER includes both generators and energy storage technologies capable of exporting active power to an electrical power system (EPS) either by itself or together with an equipment package that is necessary for compliance with IEEE standard 1547.

(M) "Distribution secondary network" means an AC distribution system where the secondaries of the distribution transformers are connected to a common network for supplying electricity directly to consumers. There are two types of secondary networks: area networks (also referred to as grid networks or street networks) and spot networks.

(N) "Electric distribution utility" or (EDU) means an electric distribution utility, which is an investor-owned electric utility that owns and operates a distribution wires system and supplies at least retail electric distribution service.

(O) "Equipment package" means individual or multiple devices assembled to facilitate operation of



the DER including switchgear, inverters, or other interface devices.

(P) "Electric power system" (EPS) means facilities that deliver electric power to a load. An EPS may include generation and may contain only load, only generation, or a mix of load and generation.

(Q) "Interconnection" means the physical connection of the applicant's DER to the EDU's system for the purpose of electrical power transfers.

(R) "Interconnection service" means the services provided by an EDU or transmission provider for the applicant's distributed generation facility.

(S) "Line section" means either that portion of an EDU's electric system connected to a customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices, the end of the distribution line, or a line segment identified as appropriate for study by a utility engineer.

(T) "Local electric power system" (Local EPS) is an EPS contained entirely within the single premises or group of premises, as defined in IEEE standard 1547 (2018).

(U) "Minor modification" to an interconnection application means changes to the EDU's electric system, or adversely impact earlier queued interconnection requests, and that would otherwise not be done but for the applicant's interconnection request.

(V) "Parallel operation with the EDU's system" means all electrical connections between the applicant's DER and the EDU's system that are capable of operating in conjunction with each other.

(W) "Point of common coupling" means the point of connection between the Area EPS and the Local EPS, as defined in IEEE standard 1547 (2018).

(X) "Reliability" means the degree of performance of the elements of the electric system that results in electricity being delivered to and from an applicant in the amount desired while avoiding adverse effects on the adequacy and security of the electric supply, defined respectively as:

(1) The ability of the electric system to supply the aggregate electrical demand and energy



requirements at all times, taking into account scheduled and unscheduled outages of system elements.

(2) The ability of the electric system to withstand sudden disturbances such as electric short circuits or unanticipated loss of system elements.

(Y) "Retail electric service provider" means any entity in this state that provides retail electric service as defined by division (A)(27) of section 4928.01 of the Revised Code.

(Z) "Sale for resale" means a sale of energy to an energy supplier, electric utility or a public authority for resale purposes.

(AA) "Scoping meeting" means a meeting between representatives of the applicant and the EDU conducted for but not limited to the following purposes:

(1) To discuss alternative interconnection options.

(2) To exchange information including any electric distribution system data and earlier study evaluations that would be expected to impact such interconnection options.

(3) To analyze such information.

(4) To determine the potential points of common coupling.

(BB) "Spot network" means a type of electric distribution system that uses two or more inter-tied transformers to supply a distribution secondary network circuit and is generally used to supply power to a single customer or a small group of customers.